

Federal Funds - 1938 Resettlement Projects.

Arkansas Tenants Get Resettlement Project

WALNUT RIDGE, ARK., March 30.—(AP)—Keys to unlock a new vista of opportunity on the farm were presented half a dozen former creditless tenant farmers and their families today at Clover Bend resettlement project 13 miles southwest of here.

The ceremony was a climax to formal dedication of the 5,113-acre project that eventually will afford small farm ownership to about 92 worthy farm families in Arkansas.

J. S. Stanford, Nashville, Tenn., editor of The Southern Agriculturist, told the new farm owners that they were pioneers in an experiment by the government to determine a solution to the nation's growing tenancy problem that was converting 40,000 farmers a year into landless tenants.

Keys to new homes were presented by T. Roy Reid, regional director of the Farm Security Administration.

The some 400 visitors inspected the 32 trim new houses and barns that constituted the completed portion of the project.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
August 26, 1938

REQUESTS

Petitions Circulated Relative To Choosing Project Tenants

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—(Spl)—Petitions in which Farm Security Administration officials are asked not to place both Negro and white families on resettlement projects in this vicinity were being circulated here today.

C. O. Dickey, who has charge of the resettlement project in South Christian County, said he had neither seen nor heard of the petitions, and added:

"Such action would be unwarranted. Certainly no Negro families have yet been chosen for moving to any of the farms."

Approximately 50 of the 150 farms in the project are already occupied.

45 Additional Farm Units For Flint River Project

MONTEZUMA, Ga., (SNS)—A government resettlement project at Flint River Farms, is having 45 additional one-family farm units constructed, according to Amos Ward, director of the project.

Each unit of the all Negro project will consist of a dwelling barn, poultry house, smokehouse and a sanitary unit.

In addition, a school plant is being erected, and when completed will operate under the county system and employ about six teachers.

Seventy-seven families operated farms on the project this year with good crop returns.

REHABILITATION PROGRAM BOOMS AT FLINT RIVER NEGRO PROJECT

Forty-five Units Are Under Construction as Farmers Harvest Big Crops

(Telegraph's Georgia News Service)—MONTEZUMA, Sept. 19.—An extensive building program is underway at the Flint River Farms project, Negro Resettlement project near Montezuma, where approximately 142 people are employed on the construction work and a terracing program.

A unit of the project consists of a barn, a dwelling, poultry house, smokehouse and a sanitary unit, and it is stated by Amos Ward, director, that the construction underway now includes 28 complete units, being built by the Southeastern Construction Company of Tualoosa, Ala.; 9 units, being built by E. E. Duggan, of Hawkinsville, and 8 units, being built by the H. Ivey Construction Company. On bids received Aug. 30, H. A. Ivey was low bidder for the construction of 18 complete units and work will begin on this soon, and, on Sept. 15, bids were opened for the repair of three units and the building of one complete new unit.

In addition to this work, a school plant is being erected, which includes a school building, health building, shop and a health unit. The school when completed will operate under the county system and will employ five to six teachers.

Seventy-seven families have operated farms on the project this year. The crops are fairly good, notwithstanding the excessive rains. Sufficient hay, corn and peanuts have been made for the livestock and the farms have already ginned 300 bales of cotton. From approximately 1,000 acres of cotton Mr. Ward expects to gather 475 bales. Arrangements are being made now to plant 10 acres of Austrian winter peas, 3 acres of oats and 4 acres of wheat on each farm unit.

In line with a live-at-home program, the Negroes on the project canned 28,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables during the summer months, which is an average of 340 quarts per family.

BRUNSWICK GA NEWS SAT, SEPT. 24 1938 PROJECT MANAGER INSPECTS FARMS IN GLYNN COUNTY

T. N. Roberts, negro project manager of the resettlement project of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, visited Glynn county yesterday.

While here Roberts viewed the type of farming carried on by the negroes of Glynn county and said that it was the safest kind of farming.

He said that his project development in Alabama was based on the same type of part-time farming that the farmers of this county are carrying on. Under this type of farming the farmers work their farms until the crops are produced after which they go to work in the forest and thereby receive yearly employment and are

never subjected to loss of annual labor inputs due to crop failure.

Robert said that the negro farmers of Glynn county were fortunate to be living in a section that already had a system of farming that other sections were spending much money to develop. He encouraged the negro farmers of this section to cooperate in every way in protecting and developing forestry of this area by keeping out fires and factors that hinder the growth of the trees.

NAACP Probes Removal of Louisiana Tenant Farmers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Removal of Negro tenant farmers from Transylvania, the government's resettlement project at Lake Parish, Louisiana, continues apace while efforts of Farm Security Administration officials to clear up the situation are being pursued, it was revealed this week.

A conference was held here Monday, October 3, at the office of Dr. Will Alexander, farm security administrator, when efforts were made to clear up the situation. The conference was called by Dr. Alexander at the request of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Those present included: Dr. Charles H. Houston, of the N. A. A. C. P.'s national legal staff; and the following security administration officials: Joseph H. B. Evans, Major M. Walker, and Constance E. H. Daniel.

In a statement issued shortly after the conference, Dr. Houston said he had sought to get a clear cut reason from Dr. Alexander for the government's removal of these Negro tenant farmers from Transylvania to Thomastown, another government resettlement project some sixty miles away.

DR. HOUSTON'S STATEMENT

"Dr. Alexander stated himself,"

Houston said, "that it was upon his decision, made last June, that action was taken to remove Negro tenant farmers from Transylvania to Thomastown. I have asked the Farm Security Administration to answer all the correspondence between their officials and the N. A. A. C. P. relating to this matter. I have further asked them to make a statement setting forth their reasons and policies behind the exclusion of Negroes from Transylvania, and to give the N. A. A. C. P. assurance that the Farm Security Administration would make a full disclosure and explanation to the Negroes on the Transylvania project. Dr. Alexander has assured me that these things would be done."

Because citizens in the vicinity of Lake Providence, and within the Transylvania project felt that the Negro tenant farmers, who have lived in this region more than half a century signed agreements to have themselves transferred to the Thomastown project some sixty miles away, without being aware of what they were doing, an investigation was launched by the N. A. A. C. P. into the project activities last August.

It was said that the tenant farmers signed the agreements fully believing that they would occupy the land they lived on. The Transylvania project was opened for the reception of applicants in June, 1938. It is a cooperative-government-sponsored farming project. Farmers accepted are allotted forty acres of land and in paying a small sum annually will own this land within forty years.

Pledges Explanation Of Removal Of Dixie Farmers

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Removal of Negro tenant farmers from Transylvania, the government's resettlement project at Lake Parish, Louisiana, continues apace, while efforts of Farm Security Administration officials to clear up the situation are being pursued, it was revealed this week.

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White Tenants Protest Removal Of Negroes

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La. — White tenants in Thomaston, a Farm Security Administration settlement near here, have protested against the government's plan to have them move out so Negro families can be moved in from Transylvania. Another FSA settlement, sixty miles away. The whites say they are content to live in Thomaston with Negro families. A petition has been signed and sent to Louisiana congressmen and senators protesting against the transfer.

The transfer of Negroes from Transylvania to Thomaston was ordered by Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the FSA. Because he said, his information indicated better facilities at Thomaston.

According to an investigation completed recently by the Lake Providence branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Thomaston lacks facilities for Negroes, particularly schools. There is said also to be some 6,000 fewer acres of land at Thomaston than the total cited by Dr. Alexander.

With Negroes protesting any transfer to Thomaston and with whites in Thomaston protesting transfer to Transylvania, the FSA has not indicated as yet what steps will be taken to untangle the situation.

All-Negro Homestead Project Holds Record

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., (AP)—The all-Negro homestead project at Aberdeen gardens near Norfolk holds the record for the project having the smallest percent of defaulted payments—less than one percent—in Region V. Region V includes Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. The eleven other homestead projects in the region are white.

Cooperatives Farming Successful, Project In Alabama Demonstrates

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Prairie Farms, a Farm Tenant Security Administration project, near Tuskegee Institution is a government answer to the plea of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee's founder, for a live-at-home, crop-rotated salvation for the American farmer.

Within a half-hour's drive from the institution which for decades has preached against single-crop farming and its attendant evils, thirty-four Negro families at Prairie Farms, in Macon County, are living in an all-Negro operated, government-established agricultural community—and are making good.

Most of these people formerly lived on land unfit for crop production, where not even the most approved methods of farming could produce results. Moved on arable, fertile land, and given a start with the necessary equipment and stock, families unfairly labeled "unsuccessful" have speedily proved their ability to intelligently adopt all modern farm practices from diversified farming to co-operatives.

It was only in 1937 that the first of these thirty-four families moved into their new homes. For the first time they were able to sow good seed on good land.

Under the stimulus of favorable working conditions, the folk at Prairie Farms produced, in their first year, excellent cash crops and family gardens, and have increased their livestock, which graze on community pastures.

Prairie Farms wives have taken their canning seriously, and in each of the thirty-four farmsteads, shelves in the sunny, well-built cottages are filled with vegetables and fruits.

Most of this canning was done under the supervision of a competent Negro home-management supervisor, Miss Sarah Z. Daniels. A simple outdoor canning outfit was set up under a rude shelter, and here the farmers' wives gathered for co-operative canning. An earlier generation would have called this a "canning-bee", but bees were—and are—occasional events, while this was day-to-day persistence.

While the wives were canning together, the men were buying seed together, sharing together the cost of heavy farm machinery, ginning their cotton together, and marketing their crops together. Prairie Farms youngsters do their errands at a co-operative store presided over by Selbourn Clarke, a Tuskegee graduate who is learning about the working end of co-operative management, under Farm Security direction.

Next year the Prairie Farmers will grow a single type of cotton for a select market and are already receiving a good price for superior seed.

White Tenants Protest Removal Of Negroes

Lake Providence, La., Oct. 21.—White tenants in Thomaston, a Farm Security Administration settlement near here, have protested against the government's plan to have them move out so Negro families can be moved in from Transylvania, another FSA settlement sixty miles away. The whites say they are content to live in Thomaston with Negro families. A petition has been signed and sent to Louisiana congressmen and senators protesting against the transfer.

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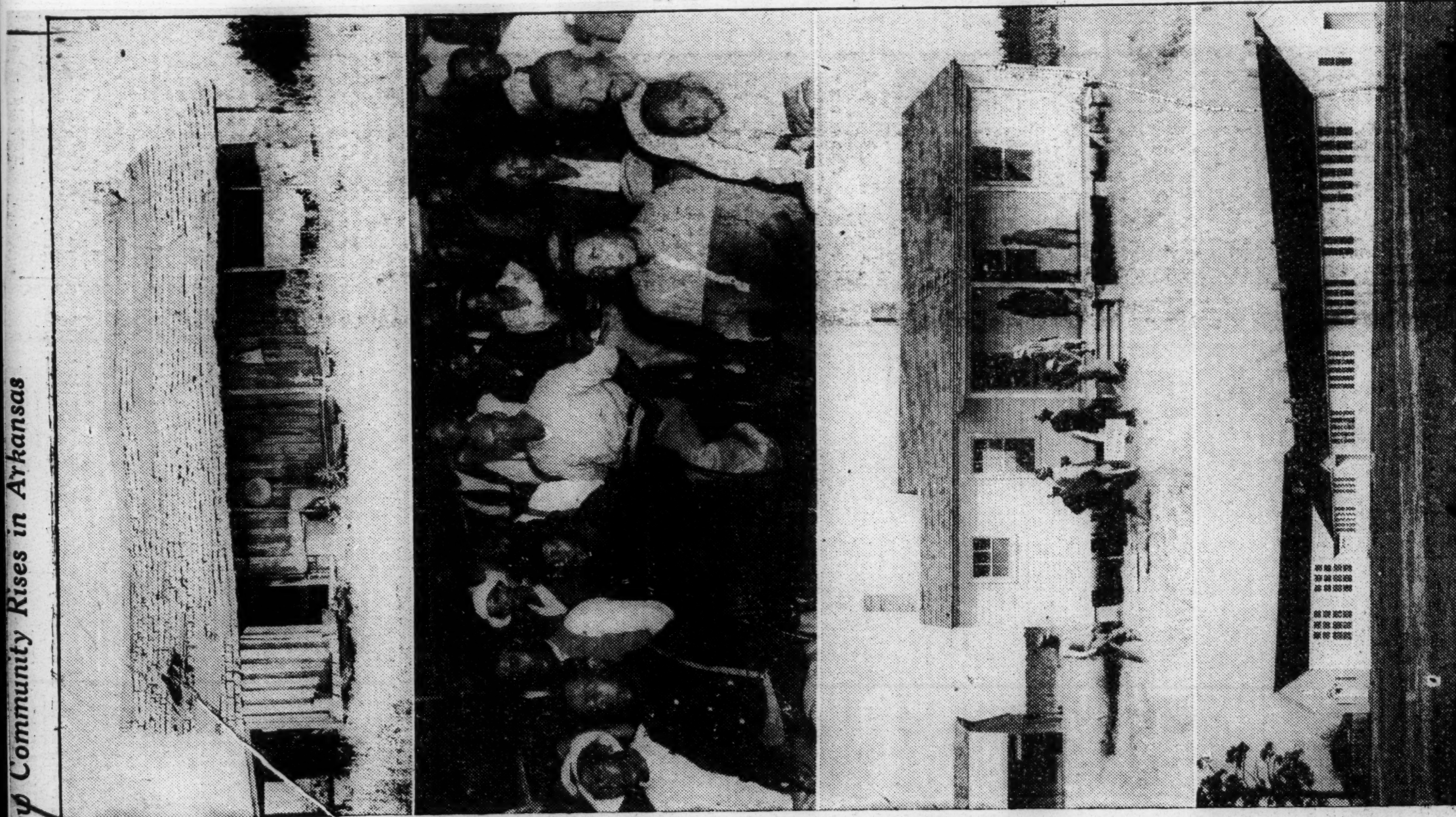
Lakeview Community Project.

New Community Rises in Arkansas

**Farm Security Executives
Build Model Negro Town
Near Helena, Arkansas**
Black Dispatch
5,500 Acres of Land Laid Out in Forty-Acre Plots in
Phillips County
4-23-38
**To Start In On Five-Year Sharecrop
System**

Okla. City, Okla.
HELENA, Ark.—(ANP)—For the Negro families moving into the Lakeview Community project, spring plowing this year means more than the start of another crop season. Located about 13 miles southwest of Helena, the project will give 87 Negro tenant families their first chance to become farm owners. It with a four, five or six room home, is being built by the Farm Security Administration. a barn, a poultry house and an outdoor sanitary toilet. Today the project is nearly complete; the government bought more than 5,500 acres of fertile soil around a typical bottom-land lake in Phillips county, southeast of Arkansas. Farms averaging 40 acres were laid out and each was equipped

years they will rent their tracts on a share-crop system. During this time they will be aided in keeping records of their income, expenses and debts by the simple use of forms designed for this purpose. Coupled with assistance on sound farm practices, this will enable them to gain experience before actually becoming owners. At the end of this period, families which have proved their ability and want to remain on the project may buy their farms. Payments will be extended over as long as 40 years and unpaid balances will bear only 3 per cent interest.



Black Dispatch 4-23-38
Eighty-seven Negro farm families are taking over new homes and fertile land at Lakeview, a community established by the Farm Security Administration near Helena, Arkansas.
Top: Home formerly occupied by a family moving into Lakeview.
Upper Center: Community residents meet to plan their new homes.
Lower Center: Inspection of one of the new Lake view houses.
Bottom: Community building and school.
The project is also equipped with a cooperative store, cotton gin, and other community facilities.

Farm Security Executives

Build Model Negro Town

Helena, Arkansas

~~2200 Acres of Land Laid Out in Forty-Acre Plots in~~
5,500 Acres of Land Laid Out in Forty-Acre Plots in
Dallins County

Phillips County

To Start In On Five-Year Sharecrop System

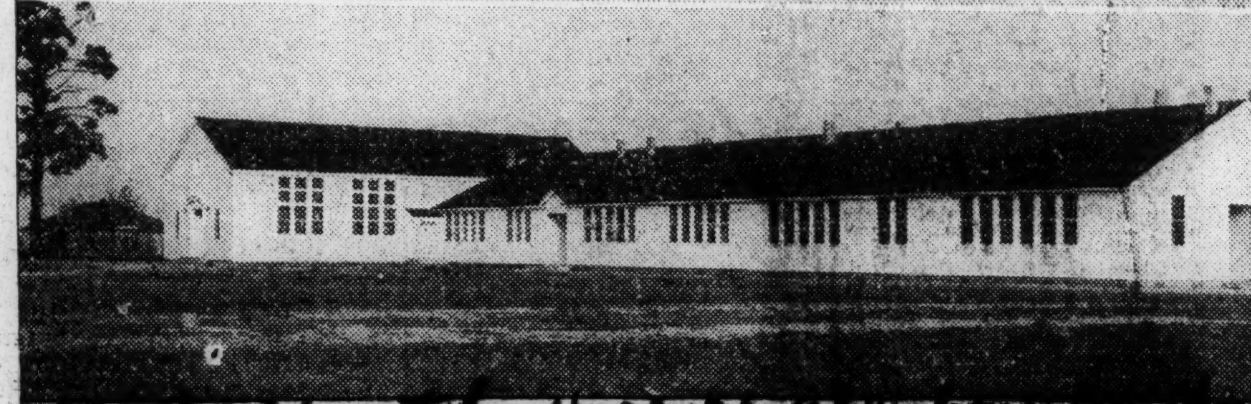
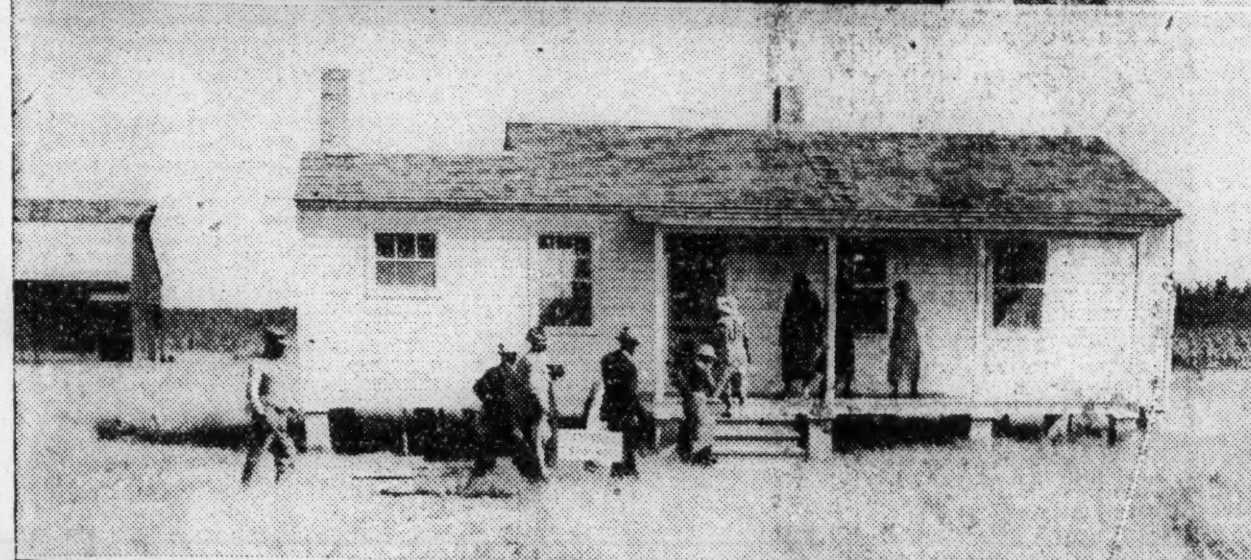
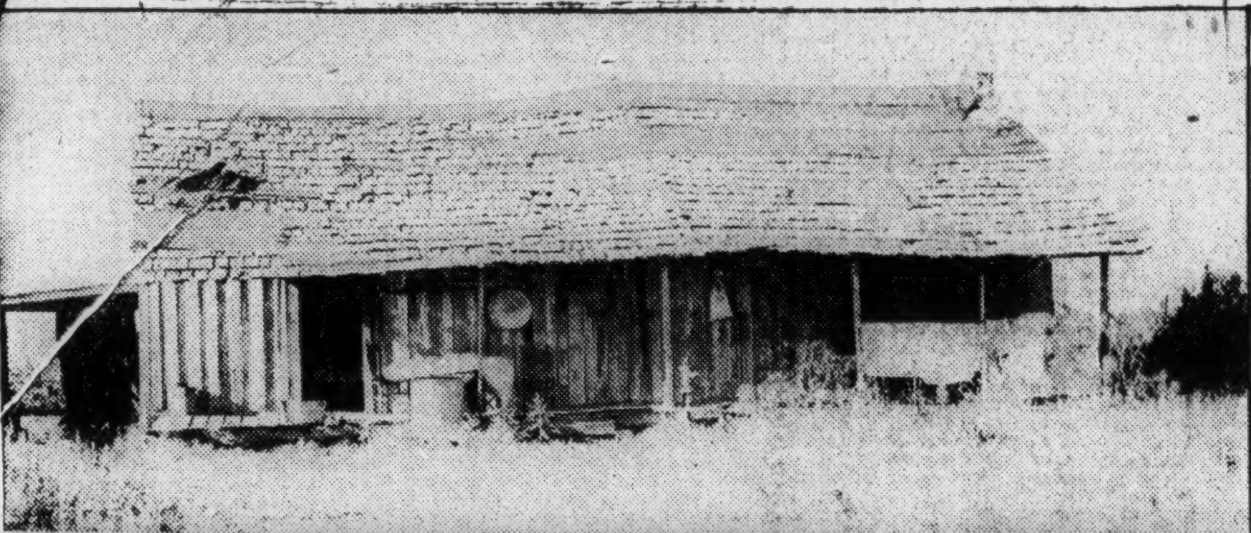
~~Phylloscopus collybita~~ *Helena* -
HELENA, Ark. — (ANP) — For the Negro families

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About two years ago, the Gov-project is nearly complete; the Government bought more than 5,500 houses are all finished, and over 200 acres of fertile soil around a typical half of them are occupied. A communal bottom-land lake in Phillips county building serves both as a county, southeast of Arkansas town hall and a schoolhouse. Farms averaging 40 acres were. The families are not purchasing. Farms laid out and each was equipped the farms immediately. For five

years they will rent their tracts on a share-crop system. During this

time they will be aided in keeping records of their income, expenses and debts by the simple use of forms designed for this purpose. Coupled with assistance on sound farm practices, this will enable them to gain experience before actually becoming owners. At the end of this period, families which have proved their ability and want to remain on the project may buy their farms. Payments will be extended over as long as 40 years and unpaid balances will bear only 3 per cent interest.



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The project is also equipped with a cooperative store, cotton gin, and other community facilities.

Farm Security Administration officials estimate that this will allow the average farmer to buy this property with an annual payment of \$162, not including taxes. Similar land in the Lakeview area, with few improvements, rents for \$5 an acre, or \$200 for a 40-acre tract.

Lakeview residents, furthermore, have more than average chance to remain successful farmers. Their houses are compact and well-constructed. Double floors give protection against winter drafts. Walls have a natural finish, the waxed pine eliminating the expense of wall paper. An efficient pump attached to the kitchen sink provides the water supply.

The farm plan these families follow is based on sound practices. Care is taken to preserve the fertility of their soil and prevent erosion. Enough fruit and vegetables are to be raised and canned to feed the families through the winter months. Farm work is planned in advance and records are kept of expense and income.

Further help will come from the cooperative setup by the project residents with the aid of a Government loan. Under its management a store, gin, heavy machinery, and breeding livestock will be purchased.

Educational facilities have also been provided for all members of the project families. Located in the large, modern community building are class rooms and a combination gymnasium-auditorium. A vocational training building, containing additional class and work rooms, is located nearby. Facilities used by the children in the daytime will be taken over by their parents at night for meeting and adult education work.

All young Negro tenant families in Arkansas are eligible to apply for farms in the Lakeview community. Selection is based on their past farm records and the general health and abilities of the applicants.

During 1937 the project provided employment at security wages for a weekly average of 197 laborers certified by the WPA as being in need of employment. Peak employment was reached in August when 359 workers were employed.

"Lakeview will demonstrate," says Mr. Joseph H. B. Evans, of the Washington office of the Farm Security Administration, "what Negro farmers working together on good land under a sound farming program can achieve. This project, along with 15 other rural

projects the FSA is developing in whole or in part for Negro farmers in the South, will point toward a substantial improvement in living conditions."

RESETTLEMENT PROJECT IN ARKANSAS DEDICATED

**Dr. Patterson Tells Residents and Visitors that Project
Appears to Be Realization of Dreams
of Late Booker T.**

LAKEVIEW, Ark., Nov. 17—(ANP)—Dedicatory exercises were held here Tuesday for the great Lakeview Farm Security Administration resettlement project for Negro farmers, with Dr. P. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Will Alexander, administrator for FSA, as the principal speakers.

Three thousand people from Arkansas and adjoining states joined with the 70 colored tenant and share-cropper families in celebrating the end of the first year's occupation of the 45 acre homesteads which the government has provided. Under the old plantation system, it is hoped that these people will demonstrate what a willing worker and his family can accomplish given decent land, reasonable equipment and a cooperative environment.

NEAR SCENE OF ELAINE RIOTS

The occasion was made more significant by the fact that the 5,600 acres of good cotton land which comprise the project and which front the entire length of the plot on heavily wooded Old Town lake, are in Phillips county. Phillips is in the heart of the cotton belt in the same county, in fact only ten miles away from the spot where the bloody Elaine race riots occurred some 25 years ago. These riots resulted from the oppressive exploitation by planters of the tenants then living in the area, and no better example of the change in racial relations could be given than observance of these thousands of black people, joined by the goodly sized group of whites, as they united in rejoicing over an accomplishment which it is hoped will strike a death blow at the old plantation system out of which these riots grew.

"This project appears to me to be a realization of the dreams of Booker T. Washington," said Dr. Patterson. "Almost in its entirety he advocated the program which FSA is following."

ENTER NEW ERA, DR. PATTERSON SAYS

"This is a new era through which we here in the South are passing," he continued. "First, we had an era of discovery. Then, the era of exploitation, when we ravished 100 million acres of rich southern land and left 50 million of it unfit for use. Now, we come to the third era, one of conservation. We are engaged in trying to conserve our land and in equal proportion we must conserve the abilities and personalities of our people. That is what this sort of effort is a long step toward accomplishing."

FEDERAL FUNDS- 1938 RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

HELENA, ARK., WORLD
NOV. 7, 1938 N10

Expect Several Thousands for Lakeview Dedication

FSA Administrator and Prominent Negro Educator to Deliver Addresses

Several thousand visitors are expected to attend the formal dedication tomorrow of the Lakeview Resettlement Project tomorrow.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, national administrator of the Farm Security Administration, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, head of the Tuskegee Institute and one of the nation's foremost educators will deliver the principal addresses.

T. Roy Reid, regional director of the FSA, and E. B. Whittaker, assistant regional director, both will speak briefly on the program.

Ed Johnson, negro, president of the Lakeview Cooperative Association, will preside at the dedication ceremonies, and Ivie Foster, home management supervisor, will make a brief address of welcome on behalf of the Lakeview residents. William Harris, negro county agent, will extend a welcome on behalf of the community.

Ben Rives, project supervisor, will introduce distinguished visitors.

The Lakeview choir and quartet will participate in the ceremonies, singing several selections.

Members of the program committee are J. J. White, Jack M. Young, Clarence Taylor, H. H. Rightor, Jr., Arthur Wells, Jr., Mr. Rives and the following negro citizens: County Agent Harris, Tom Brown, Houston Morrow, Wyatt Raleigh, Nathaniel Wright and Ivy Foster.

HELENA, ARK. RECORD
NOV. 8, 1938 N14

VISITORS FROM THREE STATES VISIT PROJECT

Dedication Ceremonies At Lakeview Development Of FSA Draws Large Crowd To Phillips County

ALEXANDER IS SPEAKER

FSA Head On Program; Major Address By Dr. F. D. Patterson, President Of Tuskegee Institute

Visitors began arriving this morning from all sections of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi to attend the dedication program at the Lakeview Farm Security Administration Project at Lakeview south of Helena.

Because of the change in weather, the program will be held in the auditorium at the community building instead of outside as had been originally planned. Ben Rives, community manager at the project, said last night. Mr. Rives said that all arrangements had been completed to care for a capacity crowd.

Principal speakers on the program will be Dr. Will W. Alexander, administrator of the Farm Security Administration, Washington, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee In-

stitute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. Patterson arrived in Helena this morning about 10 o'clock and was met by a committee of prominent negro citizens. He visited the Eliza Miller Negro High School at 10:30 where he spoke briefly before continuing to Lakeview where he and other prominent negroes were guests of the Home Economics Department of the Lakeview school at lunch.

Dr. Alexander arrived at noon and had luncheon here with FSA officials before continuing to the project.

FSA officials and visitors began a tour of the project this afternoon at 1 o'clock in order to get first hand information on what the rehabilitation program is doing to help worthy negro farm families on the road to eventual home ownership.

The program was to begin this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Besides Dr. Alexander and Dr. Patterson, other speakers scheduled were Ivie Foster, home management specialist on the project, and William Harris, negro county agent, who were scheduled to give the welcome addresses; John C. Sheffield, Helena lawyer, who was to speak on "The Delta and the Farmer," T. Roy Reid and E. B. Whittaker, FSA officials who were to introduce the principal speakers.

The Pine Bluff negro A. & M. College band was to furnish music and the Lakeview Chorus will appear on the program in several numbers.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
November 7, 1938

FSA CHIEF TO LAUNCH CO-OP FARM PROJECT

Lakeview Will Be Dedicated Tomorrow

TUSKEGEE HEAD TO SPEAK

Resettlement Program Will
Give Negro Families Opportunity To Purchase Land

LAKEVIEW PROJECT

After Period Of Supervision

Special to The Commercial Appeal

HELENA, Ark., Nov. 6.—Dr. W. Alexander, national Farm Security Administration chief, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, head of Tuskegee Institute and the Nation's foremost negro educator, will deliver the principal addresses at formal dedication of the Lakeview Resettlement project Tuesday.

Ed Johnson, negro, president of the Lakeview Co-operative Association, will preside, and Ivie Foster, home management supervisor, will make a brief address of welcome on behalf of residents of Lakeview. William Harris, negro county agent, also will extend a welcome on behalf of the community. Ben Rives, Lakeview supervisor, will introduce distinguished visitors.

Regional Officials To Speak

Dr. G. A. Gregg, president of Shorter College, Little Rock, will deliver the invocation.

E. B. Whittaker, assistant regional FSA director, and T. Roy Reid, regional director, will speak briefly on the program preceding the principal addresses.

The Lakeview choir and quartet will sing several selections on the program, and an effort is being made to secure the Arkansas A. M. and N. College (negro) band of Pine Bluff to play.

Members of the Program Committee are J. J. White, county agent, chairman; Jack M. Young, Clarence Taylor, H. H. Rightor Jr., Arthur Wells Jr., Mr. Rives and the following negro citizens, County Agent Harris, Tom Brown, Houston Morrow, Wyatt Raleigh, Nathaniel Wright and Ivy Foster.

Road To Ownership

The Lakeview project is designed to assist a limited number of capable negro farm families to achieve ownership of their land and homes through intelligent supervisory assistance and liberal amortization terms.

The majority of 5612 acres of alluvial land acquired by the Government for the project was purchased from absentee owners at an average cost of \$23.12 per acre. Approximately 3500 acres of the cleared land have been divided into farmsteads, averaging 40 acres. Each unit consists of a dwelling of from four to six rooms, a barn, poultry house and out-door sanitary toilet.

Families are not purchasing the

farms they occupy. They will be given the opportunity of purchasing their farms at the end of a five-year trial period providing their tenure has proved satisfactory to the Government and their attitude and ability indicate that they will make the most of the opportunity offered. During that period they must pay rent at the prevailing scale of a third of their cotton and a fourth of their corn.

FARM SECURITY HEAD IS LAKEVIEW SPEAKER

**Dr. Will W. Alexander Has Important Place On Program For
Dedication Ceremony November 8; Head Of Tuskegee
Institute Also To Be Speaker**

HELENA, ARK., WORLD
OCT. 20, 1938 027

Dr. F. D. Patterson, head of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., leading negro school of the South, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, head of the Farm Security Administration, Washington, will be the principal speakers at the dedication and inspection of the Lakeview negro Farm Security Administration project south of Helena, Nov. 8, it was announced today by J. J. White, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the event.

Serving with Mr. White as members of the white committee, will be, Clarence Taylor, Jack M. Young, H. H. Rightor, Jr., Arthur Wells, Jr., and Ben Rives, Lakeview project supervisor.

Members of the negro committee will be William Harris, colored county agent, Tom Brown, Houston Morrow, Wyatt Raleigh and Nathaniel Wright. Ivie Foster, assistant FSA homes supervisor, and the president of the Lakeview Negro Cooperative Association, will assist the negro committee on plans.

Mr. White announced today that a meeting of the committee will be held Tuesday morning, October 25, at the chamber of commerce in Helena at 11 o'clock. At this meeting further plans will be made for the dedication, which will be attended by outstanding agricultural leaders from Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Lakeview Project Will Be Dedicated On November 8

**Dr. F. D. Patterson, Noted Negro Educator,
Will Be Principal Speaker**

Nathaniel Wright, and Ivie Foster, assistant home supervisor of Tuskegee Institute, the nation's best known negro college, will be the principal speakers at the dedication of the Lakeview Negro Resettlement Project on November 8, it was announced today.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, head of the Farm Security Administration of the Agricultural Department, will also speak on the dedication program. Plans for the dedication and inspection of the project were discussed here yesterday afternoon by a group of local citizens and FSA officials from Little Rock.

A committee of six white persons and six negroes has been named to complete the plans for the dedication program. This committee will meet next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce.

J. J. White, County Agent, has been named chairman of the committee. He will be assisted by Jack M. Young, Clarence Taylor, H. H. Rightor, Jr., Arthur Wells, Jr., and Ben Rives, Lakeview Project Supervisor. Negro members of the committee are William Harris, colored county agent, Tom Brown, Houston Morrow, Wyatt Raleigh,

Dr. Patterson has been hailed as the outstanding negro citizen of the United States, and his appearance on the program is expected to attract wide attention throughout the South. He has already accepted an invitation to speak at the dedication. Hundreds of negro visitors are expected to attend the dedication as well as a large number of white persons. Practically all of the FSA officials in the state, including T. Roy Reid, Regional Director, E. B. Whittaker, Assistant Regional Director, are expected to attend. O. E. Jones, Regional information director, his assistant George Wolf, and W. H. Hall, Assistant to Mr. Whittaker, at-

tended the meeting here yesterday afternoon. This group will meet with the local committee later this month to discuss the final plans for the dedication.

Federal Funds - 1938 Resettlement Project

Lakeview Community Project.

FARM SECURITY UNIT DEDICATES COLONY AT LAKEVIEW, ARK.

Pres. Patterson of Tuskegee and Dr. Will Alexander Make Addresses

Lakeview, Ark., Nov. 17 (ANP)—Dedicatory exercises were held here Tuesday for the great Lakeview Farm Security Administration resettlement project for Negro farmers, with Dr. W. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, and Dr. Will Alexander, administrator for FSA, as the principal speakers.

Three thousand people from Arkansas and adjoining states joined with the 75 colored tenant and sharecropper families in celebrating the end of the first year's occupation of the trim 45 acre homesteads which the government has provided. Unable to get their heads above water under the old plantation system, it is hoped that these people will demonstrate what a willing worker and his family can accomplish given decent land, reasonable equipment and a cooperative environment.

Near Scene Riots

The occasion was made more significant by the fact that the 5,600 acres of good bottom land which comprise the project and which front the entire length of the plot on heavily wooded Old Town lake, are in Phillips county. Phillips is in the heart of the cotton belt in the same county, in fact only ten miles away from the spot where the bloody Elaine race riots occurred some 25 years ago. These riots resulted from the oppressive exploitation by planters of the tenants then living in the area, and no better example of the change in racial relations could be given than observance of these thousands of black people, joined by the goodly sized group of whites as they united in rejoicing over an accomplishment which it is hoped will strike a death blow at the old plantation system out of which these riots grew.

"This project appears to me to be a realization of the dreams of Booker T. Washington," said Dr. Patterson. "Almost in its entirety he advocated the program which FSA is following."

Sees New Era

"This is a new era through which we here in the South are passing," he continued. "First, we had an era of discovery. Then, the era of exploitation, when we ravished 100 million acres of rich southern land and left 50 million of it unfit for use. Now, we come to the third era, one of conservation. We are engaged in trying to conserve our land and in equal proportion we must conserve the abilities and personalities of our people. That is what this sort of effort is a long step toward accomplishing."

Dr. Will W. Alexander, administrator of the FSA, selected by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace because of his wide knowledge of tenantry and his unusual experience in the field of race relations gained during his many years of service as director of the interracial commission, described the governmental program which seeks to improve the pattern of rural living, especially in the South.

Governmental Duty

"Our government has a duty to the people," said Dr. Alexander. "There are some few people who howl about the expense of our agricultural program, because we have gone into the field of helping humanity. Congress for years concerned itself with the problems of better hogs and improved seed. Now we are endeavoring to improve the lives of people as well. Every civilized nation in the world has been doing the very things which we are attempting to conserve the lives of our people only we are 75 years behind."

"The land ought to do three things for us: first, to feed, house and clothe the nation; second, to give education to the people, and third, to provide security."

"We owe it to the land to improve it, to make it better for posterity than we found it. You people who are moving into these homes have a responsibility. If through modesty, efficiency and fidelity you succeed, you will be opening the door of hope to the thousands of sharecroppers and tenants of the South, black and white."

Settlement Year Old

Lakeview, which is 18 miles from Helena, is now a year old and chose to hold its dedication after the first year's crops were made. The tenants who came from plantations in 11 different counties have produced 84 bales of cotton on 1,200 acres; 8,000 bushels of corn, ample feed and hay crops. The housewives have prepared 26,165 quarts of food and 5,598 pounds of dried products not including meat canning. Each homesteader has mules, a cow, hogs,

chickens and a garden. Of 150 prizes awarded at the recent Phillips County fair, Lakeview homemakers instructed by Miss Ivie Foster, Tuskegee graduate and home management supervisor, won 94 prizes. Miss Flowers is the only colored government supervisory official on the project. A modern school combined with an auditorium serves 200 students. Principal Smith, Smith Hughes vocational teacher, has an excellent workshop for the boys.

Ben Rives is community manager; Charles Walls, store manager, Mr. Inlow, clerk, Frank Mango, utility man, Mrs. Frances Cattham, stenographer. These are all white. Ed Johnson is president of the Lakeview Cooperative association, which technically has charge of the project.

Many Leaders Speak

Other speakers and visitors included, Judge John Sheffield of Helena, who delivered an inspiring speech describing the new relationships which exist in the county; William Harris, Helena County agent presided; Mrs. Sanders, superintendent of schools, Dr. W. B. Bruce health director, both of Phillips county, Director Barnett; state Negro extension work, H. C. Ray, State Negro Extension agent; Theo Bond, prominent colored Madison planter; President and Mrs. J. B. Watson, Arkansas State college; Mayor Ben Green, Eugene P. Booze and Fred Miller of Mound Bayou; E. A. Miller, assistant to Director Southern Division James Perry Davis, and A. L. Holsey, field officer of the AAA; Principal Turner, Helena, John L. Webb, C. J. Woodard, Pine Bluff, E. B. Whittaker, Prof. Childers and Mrs. A. M. P. Strong, state department of education, Director Aldrich, Miss FSA, T. Roy Reed, Tri-State Director of the FSA, and many others.

At 3 o'clock, the ladies of the church celebrated what is known as "Women's Day" with a program rendered by various auxiliaries of the church. Music was furnished by the mens chorus. Scripture reading, Mrs. L. A. Taylor. A fervent prayer by Sister Martha Beard. Reading "Thank You," by Mrs. L. Terry. Solo, "Guide me Lord I'm going through," by the pastor. Reading, "The Government of Youth," by Mrs. Evelyn Henry. Remarks by the pastor and a splendid offering was taken this being a 25c rally.

B. Y. P. U. opened at 6:30 with the president, Miss Idella Cobb presiding. The B. Y. P. U. is still growing and at the close of the session, several visitors from Clarks-

ville gave splendid remarks.

At the evening service we were at our post of duty again. Devotion led by the deacons and we were highly lifted up by a beautiful illustrated sermon delivered by our pastor. He preached from the 45th chapter of Genesis, 3rd verse and used for a subject, "I Am Joseph, Doth My Father Yet Live?"

Our prayers continue to go up for our shutin members.

Federal Funds - 1938

Resettlement Projects.

Cooperative Colonists Still Defiant Amid Bankruptcy

LEESVILLE, LA., April 16.—(P)—while an unofficial estimate placed the indebtedness of the colony of some \$30,000 less than that figure. Despite a court order for liquidation of their properties spokesmen of the Llano colony here refused to concede failure of their cooperative effort of the past generation. During boom years the property was valued at more than \$300,000.

Grey haired men and women, among the 100 colonists left, a few days ago heard Judge William H. Ponder pronounce the liquidation order in the Vernon Parish Court room but George T. Pickett, former manager of the colony, refused to give up.

"The colony hasn't failed yet," said Pickett. "We'll either reorganize here or some other place."

The colony, composed largely of Californians, was organized here in 1917 at New Llano, a mile south of Leesville. It flourished for a while with profitable industry and farm enterprise but in late years many of the younger people departed and its ranks began to disintegrate.

No salaries were paid except in credits for payments of stock in the company. At the start each member was required to take a \$1,000 stock certificate and the wheels started turning on their original 20,000-acre tract of land.

The colony first went into the saw-mill business and then operated a 500-acre rice farm and various other industries and enterprise.

Everything was done on a cooperative basis and community entertainments were held, and often attended by many outsiders. There were no churches in the colony but it was said there were no religious restrictions.

Jobe Harriman, a lawyer, was first head of the colony, organized in California and reorganized in Nevada. He led 165 men, women and children into Louisiana to found the colony at New Llano.

Pickett, one of the original colonists, became manager in 1920 and under his leadership from 1920 to 1935 the population attained its peak, more than 1,000 members.

A new board of directors ousted Pickett from office while he was on a business trip to Washington, and his resignation was required upon his return.

There followed a series of legal battles among the colonists, one instituted by Pickett and finally the property was taken over by the court and Richard Pollard, a business man of Leesville, was named receiver.

Then in a later effort to pull the colony out of debt the court selected C. D. Ferguson as receiver and he reported that he was unable to make the colony self-supporting.

The receiver's inventory showed the colony's property valued at \$108,268

New Llano, (Leesville, La.) Project Organized in 1917.
*Filed Here for Reference on Cooperatives.

Federal Funds - 1938
Resettlement Project.

New Madrid, Missouri.

Mo. Sharecroppers Move Upon U. S. Rehabilitation Project Near New Madrid

resents an investment to the gov-
ernment of over \$600,000.

Forty Negro Families Included in Federal Program;
New Equipment Secured

Leases Made on Year-To-Year Basis

NEW MADRID, Mo.—(ANP)—Sixty families last week moved into a 6,700 acre tract near here where the Farm Security administration is making its first effort to rehabilitate Missouri sharecroppers. By June 20, the remaining 40 families will be in their new homes, according to Hans Baugh, white, project manager. *Black* One of the 100 families selected are Negroes.

More than 5,000 applications were received from those living within 100 miles of the project. Selections were made from those who happened to be living on the land, five miles from here, when it was bought last December 12. *5-21-38*

The houses have been built since then. They came through prefabrication of wooden panels at a planing mill set up at a railroad siding. Within three hours after the double floors have been laid on concrete piers, strengthened with metal as further protection against termites, the panels are in place the roof is on and house is virtually complete. *OK* *5-21-38*

The four-room houses are 24 by 24 feet, have a kitchen, combination living room and dining room, and two bedrooms. Five-room houses, 24 by 36, have another bedroom and both types have screened porches. Five-room homes, because of quantity production, cost about \$970 for all materials and labor. Each farm also has a \$450 barn, a new \$25 well, a sanitary outhouse, fences and other improvements bringing the cost of each family unit to less than \$2,000.

Crop diversification, long advocated as a cure for the cotton belt's ill, will be stressed. The average tract of about 65 acres will have only 15 or 20 for cotton, a similar space for corn, and another field for oats and lespedeza for pasture.

which is to be turned under for its value to soil building in the fall. Soy beans for feed are also scheduled in the crop rotation plan, and this year's cotton patch will be next year's pasture.

Vegetable gardens will be cultivated on each farm and two home economic experts will demonstrate

the best methods of canning and preserving. Each family is expected to put up a minimum of 80 quarts of foodstuffs for each member.

Each family is provided a team of mules, a milk cow, 50 chickens and a sow and two shoats for fall butchering. Each farmer has received a wagon, plow, middle buster, cultivator and harrow. Groups of three families have a universal corn and cotton planted, stalk cut-ter and disc for each nine families. There is a drill, mower and rake.

The LaForge Cooperative association, composed of the 100 farmers, will operate the \$25,000 cotton gin and general store that was on the land acquired by the government. Tenants will lease on a year-to-year basis, and if it is made possible for them to acquire the farms later, they will be credited with lease payments. The first year payments will be one-fourth of the cotton and about \$50 cash rent for the other land in each tract, or an expected total of about \$200. Next year, adjustments will be made on a basis of returns from the various farms. The entire project represents

Irregularities Disclosed In Transylvania Situation

**Probe Lends Credence to Talk that Proposed Removal
of Negroes 'Smacks of Imposed
Injustice.'**

TRANSYLVANIA, La., Dec. 15—(ANP)—During the past few weeks many irregularities have been disclosed to lend credence to the contention that the proposed removal of Negroes from the Transylvania Farm Resettlement project in East Carroll Parish "smacks of injustice." These irregularities have been exposed in comparing correspondence to and from FSA officials through personal investigations and in conversations with persons directly connected with or interested in the Transylvania situation.

From an authoritative source it was learned that B. A. Brady, a state official of the Transylvania project, whose dismissal from the department has been asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through Walter White, is responsible for most of these irregularities. Brady, it is reported, fired the plantation manager because of his participation in a state political campaign and have posted signs on the project requesting the Negroes to move on.

The irregularities are as follows: It would be found on a check-up that there is a cotton seed shortage of between 75 and 100 tons; An account of one of the project tenants for the year 1937 showed a charge of \$25.14 having been made for blacksmithing, when this tenant did his own blacksmithing throughout that year. That several charges have been listed for poisoning cotton, when cotton was not poisoned against the boll weevil; charges for mule rent at \$112.00 per year were made when \$35.00 would be a reasonable charge.

There seems to be some question as to the compromise being offered by the Administration and what is proposed by official representatives of the Administration. The tenants express disapproval at being forcefully ejected from the project without due consideration being

A "FRIEND" OF THE NEGRO

When Dr. Will Alexander of Atlanta and Interracial Commission fame was appointed Director of the Farm Security Administration, his selection was hailed as an augury of a squarer deal for the Negro farmers.

It develops now that this "friend" of the Negro has given his blessing to the formation of segregated Negro farm colonies in sections where white and colored farmers have lived and toiled side by side for generations.

The N. A. A. C. P. has asked Alexander to remove B. A. Brady, community manager of the government-sponsored Transylvania resettlement project at Lake Providence, La., for posting notices last week curtly telling Negro tenants to get out or else.

While we join in demanding the removal of Brady or any other official who bulldozes colored citizens, it is obvious that behind Brady stands Alexander who apparently favors segregation.

This supposed friend of the Negro has oked the segregated Negro projects and the removal of Negroes from ancestral homes not only over their position but over the opposition of their white neighbors as well who are loath to see them go.

Dr. Will Alexander is not the only offender in high position in the government, although a particularly outstanding one because of previous associations.

The studied policy of the Federal Government throughout has been to discriminate against and to segregate Negroes both on jobs and in housing projects, and usually this has been done without any agitation on the part of the whites who would have had to live and work alongside the Negroes.

Negroes cannot and will not remain silent while these officials go about fastening more tightly about us the chains of ostracism and inferiority.

The better "friends" they are, the closer they need to be watched.

Since Whites and Negroes, both those on the projects and those in the area and throughout the state regard the proposed removal as "out of tune" with the purposes of the Resettlement program, it still remains puzzling why Dr. Alexander and a few others are so determined to go through with their "scheme."

MAN WHO DOUSTED TENANTS 'ON SPOT'

**N.A.A.C.P. Asks FSA Director To Suspend B. A. Brady
In Connection With Transylvania Controversy.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—The Farm Security Administration at Washington has been asked to suspend B. A. Brady, community manager of Transylvania, the government-sponsored resettlement project at Lake Providence, La., pending an investigation of a tenants' removal notice posted on the project this week and signed by Brady.

Brady's removal was urged by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a telegram sent to Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the Farm Security Administration, Thursday, December 1, and made public today.

NOTICE 'HOSTILE AND THREATENING'

The notice, the language of which Mr. White termed 'hostile and threatening,' advised tenants on the project to move by January 1, 1939. The notice further advised the tenants that the vacated properties would be thoroughly inspected and that any damages found would be charged against the tenants. The notice added that the tenants would also be prosecuted by the government through the courts for payment of any damages found.

Following a telephone conversation with Walter White, in which he expressed "regret" over the tone of the removal notice, Dr. Alexander sent the following telegram of explanation:

100 TRANSYLVANIA FAMILIES AFFECTED

"More than 100 of present Transylvania families will be moved this year to their new permanent homes on lands further south. About forty families will be left on Transylvania for next crop year. Others will be offered rehabilitation loans and the co-operation of our county supervisors in obtaining leases which fully protect their rights.

"Since some families were to move, some legal notice was thought to be necessary under Louisiana laws. I regret that the form and tone of the notice as posted was most inappropriate. I have assurances from responsible officials in the regional office that no pains will be spared to take care of every family now on Transylvania plantation."

Removal of Negro tenants from the Transylvania project, where both races are now housed, has caused a long controversy between the tenants and government officials. Whites have protested the removal of the Negro tenants as working a definite hardship on a community where both groups get along well together.

Federal Funds - 1938

Farm Cooperatives.

Subsistence Homesteads.

Farm Cooperatives Invited To Bank Meeting At Selma

Representatives of farmers' cooperative organizations located throughout south Alabama will assemble at Selma on Jan. 12 to attend the annual stockholders' meeting of the New Orleans Bank for Cooperatives, according to announcement here yesterday. Similar meetings are to be held at Decatur for cooperatives in north Alabama and at Jackson and Greenwood, Miss., for Mississippi agencies.

S. D. Sanders, Washington, cooperative bank commissioner, who has devoted more than a quarter of a century to the development of the cooperative movement, will be a guest speaker at the Selma meeting. The program will also include other Washington officials. Representatives from the New Orleans Bank for Cooperatives and members from several types of farmers' cooperative associations

Among the associations which have been invited to send representatives to the Selma meeting are: Barbour County Exchange at Clayton; Bullock County Exchange, Union Springs; Chambers County Marketing Exchange, LaFayette; Chilton County Exchange, Clanton; Clay County Exchange, Ashland; Enterprise Farmers Exchange, Enterprise; Elba Farmers Exchange, Elba; Coosa Farmers Exchange, Rockford; Covington County Exchange, Andalusia; Crenshaw County Exchange, Luverne; Dale County Farmers Exchange, Ozark; Elmore County Farmers Exchange, Slocumb.

Henry County Exchange, Abbeville; Houston County Farmers Exchange, Dothan; Lee County Exchange, Opelika; Macon County Farmers Exchange, Tuskegee; Pike County Farmers Exchange, Troy; Shelby County Exchange, Columbiana; Talladega County Exchange, Talladega; Tallapoosa County Exchange, Dadeville; Autauga County Exchange, Prattville; Bibb County Exchange, Centerville; Baldwin County Exchange, Bay Minette; Butler County Exchange, Greenville; Conecuh County Exchange, Evergreen; Clarke County Exchange, Grove Hill; Choctaw County Exchange, Butler; Dallas County Exchange, Selma; Escambia County Exchange, Brewton; Greene County Exchange, Eutaw; Hale County Exchange, Greensboro; Lowndes County Exchange, Hayneville; Marengo County Exchange, Linden; Mobile County Exchange, Mobile; Monroe County Exchange, Monroeville; Montgomery County Bureau Exchange, Montgomery; Perry County Exchange, Marion; Pickens County Exchange, Carrollton; Sumter County Exchange, Livingston; Tuscaloosa County Exchange, Tuscaloosa; Washington County Exchange, Chatom; Wilcox County Ex-

Seeing A Colored Resettlement Division

NEAR Monticello, Georgia, in Jasper County off the Eaton road will be found a colored resettlement subdivision. This resettlement is a part of the federal program in that section for the benefit of the colored settlers. It comprises one of the richest land areas of the county and is situated on a good road, well shaded and suggesting on all sides a once prosperous surrounding.

The cottages are appointed,—with living room, dining room, bedrooms and bath. The wells are equipped with pumps and the barns are white painted and with a waterwork system thorough. The farmers, happy and contented with every facility of city life save picture shows and criminal environs, are beginning their crops. The government sells the land on terms of thirty year payments.

Fine broods of hogs and cows may be seen grazing in the pastures. Some of the land was once proud farms of the aristocrats of the old South. Old colonial mansions, suggesting the old days of chitterlings and ginger bread, with wide halls where of yore they danced the old Virginia reel, are still in evidence.

Everywhere may be seen signs of the wholesale desertion during the white heat of the depression. Much of the fine lands have had time for forest growth during their long retirement.

It must be said that the government, through this type of recovery is planting the only real permanent set up of a recovery. Here the people are given a chance to go back and settle such haunts as they are used to, the kind they understand and love.

The people are eternally grateful to the federal government for being given a new chance in life to make good. Many of them felt the sting of embarrassment and the humbling of their pride to be helpless wards at the relief trough.

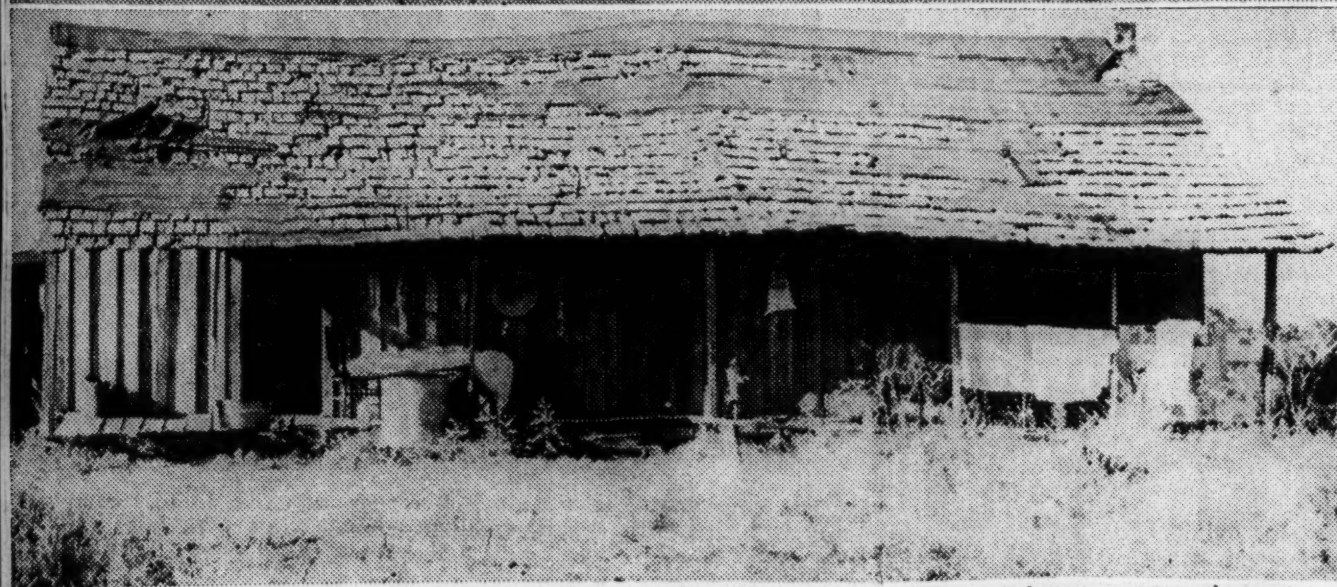
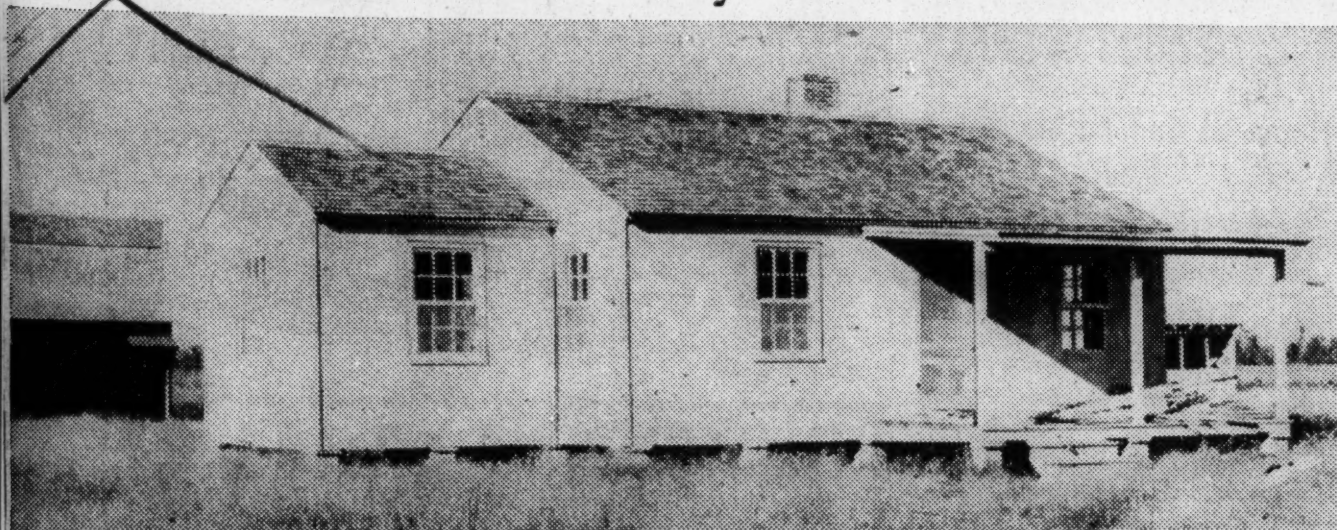
The seventy-two years of emancipation of our people have seen trying times in the effort of that minority and underprivileged group to get a foothold in the soil. Beginning with no education, the race in the main sought to work out its salvation from the soil. Poor land, badly rundown and otherwise undesirable was the only type of settlement offered. On many occasions when colored farmers had gotten hold of good land they were harrassed, beaten and ordered to leave. Others sharecropped and worked for small wages. With no particular interest in the land than to get one crop from it, no attention was given to soil conservation and soil building. In this way the South became poorer and poorer as the years passed. Many of our farmers lost their land, their stock and were rendered penniless and homeless prior and during the early advent of the depression.

The government is opening the way for our farmers to come in on the ground floor and get hold of the choice lands not before available to them. Many of them are taking advantage of the opportunity. Modern improvements and electrical equipment are of government specification.

The government cannot do it all. It will be seen that in a small measure the banks and insurance companies are leaning toward resettlement. It is the purpose of the government, in addition to assisting farmers to get going again, to lay the example for private corporations, banks and what not in charge of unprofitable and deserted lands to help those willing and industrious to get started again.

The colored resettlement project is encouraging. It is earnestly hoped that the government's example will be followed everywhere and that the people may be encouraged to reclaim the soil instead of living in the crowded urban centers with their attendant conditions of poverty and crime.

The Old Gives Way To The New On Negro Resettlement Project



87 Trim Little Homesteads Mark FSA's Attempt To Give Negro Farmers Better Life

Only Enterprise Of Its Kind In Arkansas, Mississippi
And Louisiana Region Is Shaping Around
Bottom Land Lake 13 Miles From Helena

Special to The Commercial Appeal

LAKEVIEW, Ark., Feb. 12.—Around a typical bottom land lake where the fishin's good, workmen have completed 87 trim little houses and barns in this fertile farming section, 13 miles southwest of Helena, that comprises the Farm Security Administration's Lakeview Community Resettlement Project. It is the only negro farming enterprise of its kind in the region embracing Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The project is designed to assist amortization terms. Twenty-eight a limited number of capable negro carefully selected families have al- farm families to achieve ownership ready moved in their new homes of their land and homes through and the rest will be in occupancy supervisory assistance and liberal by the time farming operations get

The Lakeview resettlement project for negroes near Helena, Ark., is rapidly taking shape. Under the Farm Security Administration, new houses as shown above are being constructed to replace old homes of negroes as shown in the bottom photo. Location of the project is shown at the right.

under way this Spring.

The majority of 5612 acres of alluvial land acquired by the Government for the project was purchased from absentee owners at an average cost of \$23.12 per acre. Approximately 3500 acres of the cleared land has been divided into 197 laborers certified by the WPA as being in need of employment during the year 1937. Peak employment was reached in August when 359 workers were employed.

Compact, Gadgetless

The houses are compact and well constructed but frills and gadgets

have been eliminated to reduce cost to a minimum. Double floors give protection against Winter draughts. Space is provided that can be turned into a bathroom if future income will allow buying fixtures. Walls are of natural finish, the pine being waxed to provide an attractive interior without the recurring expense of buying wall paper. An efficient pump attached to the kitchen sink provides the water supply.

Cost has been kept to a minimum by prefabricating many of the standard cuts at a central point and by adoption of mass production methods.

The project provided employment for a weekly average of 197 laborers certified by the WPA as being in need of employment during the year 1937. Peak employment was reached in August when 359 workers were employed.

Five-Year Trial Period

The families are not purchasing the farms they occupy. First they

must complete a five-year trial period as renters, during which they pay rent at the prevailing scale of a third of the cotton and a fourth of the corn. At the end of this rental period they will be given the opportunity of purchasing their farms, providing their tenure has proved satisfactory to the Government and their attitude and ability indicate they will make the most of the opportunity offered.

Uncle Sam will offer liberal repayment terms to those who finally sign purchase contracts. Payments will be extended over as long as 40 years and unpaid balances will bear three per cent interest. FSA officials estimate that this will allow the average farmer on the project to amortize his unit with an annual payment of \$162, not including taxes. Land of similar productivity in the Lake View area, with dilapidated improvements, rents for \$5 an acre, or \$200 for a 40-acre tract.

Increased Income

There are several reasons why occupants will enjoy an increased income and a better standard of

living after meeting annual pay-building. First, they will follow a Family selection specialists from carefully planned farm and home the regional FSA office at Little management program designed to Rock are making careful investment enable them to live at home, reduce migration into the history and record expenses to a minimum and in-of negro families before their appearance income. The close co-operations are accepted. All young tion of the State Extension Service negro farm tenant families in Arkansas will be given in working out man-kansas are eligible to apply but agement plans along live-at-home care is being exercised to select lines. Soil conservation and crop only those whose records indicate diversification will be practiced, are likely to make the most of the Poultry, livestock and other supplementary activities will be encouraged where feasible to augment cash income.

Ample food of a healthful variety will be canned from the garden in the Summer to provide for the Winter months, thus reducing outside purchases for this important budget item to a minimum. Food for the family and feed for the livestock will take precedence over the cash crop in importance. Careful bookkeeping and budgeting will be followed as an essential phase of good management. The FSA will provide trained farm and home management supervisors to assist the families in carrying out these activities.

Marketing Savings

Substantial savings will be realized by Lake View farmers from participation in co-operative services and marketing facilities. The community center will consist of a retail store, repair shop, cotton gin, feed and syrup mills, potato curing house, school and auditorium buildings. The store, gin and similar facilities, as well as heavy machinery and livestock improvement services will be operated through a co-operative association with members participating in the year-end net profits in proportion to the amount of goods or services they have purchased.

A co-operative association has been formed to operate co-operative enterprises on the project and a FSA loan of \$47,115 has been tentatively approved to enable the association to construct, equip and operate. Similar co-operative associations operating on a similar basis have been able to return as much as \$90 per family in a year from operation of such enterprises.

Education For Children

The educational program, approved by the State Department of Education will provide both common school education for children and vocational training for adults. In co-operation with the existing school district here, the Government has constructed a large and modern building. The class rooms, and combination gymnasium-auditorium are under one roof. The auditorium is so constructed that it can be used for assemblies, recreational or other public gatherings. There is a space which can be used for outdoor meetings in warm weather. A vocational agriculture building containing additional class and work rooms is near the main

Rigid physical requirements must be met by husband and wife before the application is approved. Some of the families selected so far are those who have made unusual progress with supervised crop loans advanced by the Farm Security Administration under its rehabilitation loan program. Others are tenants who have not been connected with the rehabilitation program but have made good records as tenants or sharecroppers.

Two Fold Goal

FSA officials point out that the project here has a two-fold goal:

First, it will provide a practical and concrete demonstration of what can be done to enable worthy negro farmers to achieve ownership of small farms and a better standard of living by providing sufficient capital on liberal terms and sympathetic supervision in following a sound type of farming. Second, it will constitute a goal toward which the 60,000 negro tenant farmers in Arkansas may aim. The success of the project here may go far in establishing a permanent public policy in attacking the evil of increasing farm tenancy among negro farmers, of which there are 60,000 in Arkansas alone. If the Government is able to buy neglected tracts of farm land from absentee owners, enable tenants to become owners and, at the same time, return the cost of the venture to the Treasury through liquidation of the investment, there is reason to believe that the plan could be enlarged to constitute a potent weapon in the national attack against the farm tenancy evil.